

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification⁶ : A61K 9/20	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/63970 (43) International Publication Date: 16 December 1999 (16.12.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/11798 (22) International Filing Date: 7 June 1999 (07.06.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/088,960 11 June 1998 (11.06.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY [US/US]; 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MARTINO, Alice, C. [US/US]; 6232 Far Hills Way, Kalamazoo, MI 49009 (US). BATES, Ashley, H. [GB/AU]; 12 Hakea Place, Sorrento, W.A. 6020 (AU). MOROZOWICH, Walter [US/US]; 5330 Chickadee, Kalamazoo, MI 49002 (US). LEE, E., John [US/US]; 5250 Colony Woods, Kalamazoo, MI 49009 (US). (74) Agent: STEIN, Bruce; Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, Intellectual Property Legal Services, 301 Henrietta Street, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 (US).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: DELAVIRDINE TABLET FORMULATION (57) Abstract Disclosed is a non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition which comprises a rapidly precipitating drug in an amount from about 5 to about 60 % and at least one member selected from the group consisting of a binder in an amount of from about 2 to about 25 % and a superdisintegrant in an amount from about 6 to about 40 % where the rapidly precipitating drug, "binder" and superdisintegrant are mixed and compressed into a tablet without heating, solvent or grinding. <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(90deg);">BEST AVAILABLE COPY</div>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

DELAVIDINE TABLET FORMULATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention is a tablet formulation which reduces the rate of precipitation of a rapidly precipitating drug and improves dissolution.

2. Description of the Related Art

US Patent 5,563,142 (EXAMPLE 105) discloses delavirdine.

International Publication WO95/28398 based on PCT patent application PCT/US95/02166 discloses delavirdine mesylate in two crystal forms "S" and "T".

US Patent 5,358,941 discloses a compressed tablet formulation comprising about 0.5 to 40% active ingredient, about 10-80% anhydrous lactose, about 5 to 50% by weight of microcrystalline cellulose, about 0.5 to 10% by weight of croscarmallose sodium and about 0.1 to 5% magnesium stearate. The pharmaceutical tablet formulation of the present invention does not require lactose.

Patent EP 283925 discloses utilization of solvent-based polymers under action of high shearing forces so that precipitation is divided into smallest particles to purify resorbable polyester products. The claimed invention does not co-precipitate polymers in any solvent system with the rapidly precipitating drug prior to formulation with other ingredients, but relies only on close proximity of the dry binder or superdisintegrant with the rapidly precipitating drug in a conventional compressed tablet dosage form.

International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 154, 59-66 (1997) discloses the utilization of HPMC, HPC and PVP in a liquid system at various polymer ratios with intent to delay precipitation. Methods discussed include preparation of solid dispersions either by the co-precipitation method of grinding method to improve dissolution properties. The claimed invention utilizes conventional direct compression method of tablet formulation and does not utilize any solid dispersion techniques such as co-precipitation via solvent use or grinding to achieve co-precipitation.

The Handbook of Drug Excipients, 2nd. Ed., edited by A. Wade and P. J. Weller. 1994, page 141, and many other pharmaceutical references, describe the common use of superdisintegrants such as croscarmellose sodium are used to aid tablet disintegration typically in the amount of 1-2% and not more than 5% of the formulation. Higher amounts are not used or recommended due to gelation of the croscarmellose sodium forming a loose matrix which is known to impede dissolution of many drug compounds. The present invention uses greater than 6% croscarmellose sodium.

The Handbook of Drug Excipients, 2nd Ed., edited by A. Wade and P. J. Weller. 1994, pages 223, 229 and 392, and many other pharmaceutical references, describe the common use of water soluble polymers such as HPMC, HPC-L, and PVP as binders, either as wet binders or dry binders, in immediate and sustained release tablet formulations. For non-sustained release applications, not more than 5% is used of these binders. Higher amounts are not recommended due to impedance of the dissolution rate for many drugs. Amounts higher than 5% of especially HPMC are commonly used only for sustained release dosage forms, and are generally of high molecular weight grades. In the present invention, however, the binder includes use at levels of greater than 5%.

US Patent 5,225,197 discloses a chewable tablet formulation. The present invention is not a chewable tablet.

JP 84-185584 discloses the utilization of HPC, PVP and other binders together with difficulty soluble drugs by use of heat. The claimed invention does not use heat.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Disclosed is a non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition which comprises: a rapidly precipitating drug in an amount from about 5 to about 60%, microcrystalline cellulose and at least one member selected from the group consisting of a binder in an amount of from about 2 to about 25% and a superdisintegrant in an amount from about 6 to about 40% where the rapidly precipitating drug, microcrystalline cellulose, binder and superdisintegrant are mixed and compressed into a tablet without heating, solvent or grinding.

Also disclosed is a non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition which is:

25		<u>Amount (from about to about)</u>
	<u>Item</u>	<u>%</u>
	delavirdine mesylate	10-40
	hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	5-20
	croscarmellose sodium	6-35
30	microcrystalline cellulose	10-50
	lactose	0-15
	colloidal silicon dioxide	0-5
	magnesium stearate	0-5

where the delavirdine mesylate, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and croscarmellose sodium are mixed and compressed into a tablet without heating, solvent or grinding.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The tablets of the present invention require a rapidly precipitating drug (5-60%), microcrystalline cellulose (10-50%), a binder (2-25%) and superdisintegrant (6-40%). While not required, it is often highly desirable to use one or more of the following pharmaceutical ingredients - microcrystalline cellulose (0-50%), lactose (0-80), a flow agent (0-5) and a lubricant (0-5%).

A rapidly precipitating drug is a pharmaceutical compound, or its salt form, which when introduced in water, or simulated physiological fluids at body temperature, begins to dissolve fairly rapidly and then begins to rapidly precipitate out of solution within 60 min to a less soluble form which provides a concentration that is less than therapeutic. This precipitation results in slow and incomplete dissolution. In most cases, the amount precipitating can be up to 90% or greater which leave about 10% or less available for therapeutic activity. It is preferred that the rapidly precipitating drug is a fairly soluble or highly soluble salt form of a poorly soluble free base or free acid drug or an anhydrous form of a poorly soluble free base or free acid drug. The rapidly precipitating drugs are prone to supersaturation as is known to those skilled in the art. It is preferred that the rapidly precipitating drug be selected from the group consisting of delavirdine mesylate, phenytoin, furosemide, pseudoephedrine, clindamycin hydrochloride, cloridine hydrochloride, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, fluphenazine hydrochloride, griseofulvin, hydromorphone hydrochloride, naloxone hydrochloride, oxytetracycline hydrochloride, phenylephrine hydrochloride, pheniramine maleate, tetracycline hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, propoxyphene hydrochloride, propoxyphene napsylate, hydrocodine bitartrate, acyclovir sodium, albuterol sulfate, ampicillin sodium, benztropine mesylate, benzphetamine hydrochloride, bupivacaine hydrochloride, bupropion hydrochloride, chlorphenamine maleate, chlorpromazine hydrochloride. It is most preferred that the rapidly precipitating drug is delavirdine mesylate. The rapidly precipitating drug should be present in an amount of about 5 to about 60%, preferably in an amount of about 10 to about 40%.

Delavirdine, 1-[5-methanesulfonamidoindolyl-2-carbonyl]-4-[3-(1-methylethylamino)-2-pyridinyl]piperazine is known, see US Patent 5,563,142 (EXAMPLE 105). Delavirdine mesylate is also known in two different crystal forms "S" and "T", see, International Publication WO95/28398 based on PCT patent application PCT/US95/02166.

The tablet formulation of the present invention is a non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition which comprises a rapidly precipitating drug in an

amount from about 5 to about 60%, microcrystalline cellulose (10-50%) and at least one member selected from the group consisting of a binder in an amount of from about 2 to about 25% and a superdisintegrant in an amount from about 6 to about 40% where the rapidly precipitating drug, microcrystalline cellulose, binder and superdisintegrant are mixed and compressed into a tablet without heating, solvent or grinding. It is preferred that the binder, microcrystalline cellulose and superdisintegrant all be present.

The tablet formulation of the present invention can use a binder. The binder is preferably selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, PVP, hydroxypropyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, carbopol and sodium carboxymethylcellulose; it is more preferred that the binder be selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and more preferably 2910 U.S.P. 3 cps. Also preferred is PVP. It is preferred that the binder be present in an amount of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose of from about 5 to about 20%, PVP from about 2 to about 15%, hydroxypropyl cellulose or hydroxyethylcellulose from about 5 to about 20%, carbopol, methylcellulose, and sodium carboxymethylcellulose from about 3 to about 20%. It is apparent to those skilled in the art that the binders of the present invention are polymeric binders as opposed to non-polymeric binders.

The superdisintegrant is selected from the group consisting of croscarmellose sodium, sodium starch glycolate, L-hydroxypropyl cellulose; it is more preferred that the superdisintegrant be croscarmellose. The superdisintegrant should be present in an amount of from about 6% to about 40%. It is preferred that the superdisintegrant is present in an amount of from about 6 to about 35%; it is more preferred that the superdisintegrant be present in an amount of about 10 to about 30%. This is one of the agents responsible for delaying the precipitation of the rapidly precipitating drug.

The microcrystalline cellulose is not absolutely necessary to prepare the tablet formulation of the present invention. However, it is highly desirable to have it present in most cases. The tablet formulation can use a microcrystalline cellulose diluent.

When present it is preferred that it can be selected from the group consisting of microcrystalline cellulose coarse powder, microcrystalline cellulose medium powder and microcrystalline cellulose 200; it is more preferred that the microcrystalline cellulose be microcrystalline cellulose N.F. coarse powder. The microcrystalline cellulose should be present in an amount of from about 5% to about 50%. It is preferred that the microcrystalline cellulose be present in an amount of from about 10 to about 50%.

The lactose is not absolutely necessary to prepare the tablet formulation of the present invention. However, it is highly desirable to have it present in most cases in an amount up to about 80%. When present it is preferred that it be selected from the group consisting of lactose monohydrate spray process standard, lactose monohydrate, 5 lactose anhydrous, lactose dihydrate, DMV lactose; it is more preferred that the lactose be N.F. monohydrate spray process standard lactose. The lactose can be present in an amount of from about 0% to about 80%. It is preferred that the lactose be present in an amount of from about 5 to about 20%.

The flow agent is not absolutely necessary to prepare the tablet formulation of 10 the present invention. However, it is highly desirable to have it present in most cases. When present it is preferred that it be selected from the group consisting of colloidal silicon dioxide and talc; it is more preferable that the flow agent be selected from the group consisting of colloidal silicon dioxide N.F. When present, the flow agent should be present in an amount up to about 5%. It is preferred that the flow 15 agent be present in an amount of from 0.25 to about 2%.

The lubricant is not absolutely necessary to prepare the tablet formulation of the present invention. However, it is highly desirable to have it present in most cases. When present, it is preferred that the lubricant is selected from the group consisting of magnesium stearate and stearic acid; it is more preferred that the 20 lubricant be magnesium stearate. When present, the lubricant should be present in an amount up to about 5%. It is preferred that the lubricant be present in an amount of 0.25 to about 2%.

As is known to those skilled art, the tablet can be colored, flavored and/or film coated as is known to those skilled in the art.

25 The tablet composition of the present invention is prepared as is known to those skilled in the art as direct compression. It is preferred to first mix the rapidly precipitating drug with the microcrystalline cellulose very thoroughly by methods well known to those skilled in the art, preferably by use of a high shear mixer. The hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, croscarmellose, lactose, and screened colloidal silicon 30 dioxide are mixed separately, preferably in a high shear mixer, and added to the drug-microcrystalline cellulose mixture and all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed, preferably in a high shear mixer. The magnesium stearate is screened and added to the drug mixture and mixed well. The resulting mixture is compressed by methods well known to those skilled in the art to produce tablets containing the desired 35 amount of active pharmaceutical agent. These tablets can then be film coated and polished as is known to those skilled in the art. These tablets comply with applicable

U.S.P. and/or F.D.A. requirements/law and are well suited to commercial production and use. Alternatively, but less preferably, the binder can be solvated and used in a wet granulation process.

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS

5 The definitions and explanations below are for the terms as used throughout
this entire document including both the specification and the claims.

I. DEFINITIONS

Delavirdine refers to 1-[5-methanesulfonamidoindolyl-2-carbonyl]-4-[3-(1-methylethylamino)-2-pyridinyl]piperazine.

10 Delavirdine mesylate refers to 1-[5-methanesulfonamidoindolyl]-2-carbon-
yl]-4-[3-(1-methylethylamino)-2-pyridinyl]piperazine mesylate salt.

A "rapidly precipitating drug" is a pharmaceutical compound, or its salt form, which when introduced in water, or simulated physiological fluids at body temperature, begins to dissolve fairly rapidly and then begins to rapidly precipitate out of solution within 60 min to a less soluble form which provides a concentration that is less than therapeutic.

All temperatures are in degrees Centigrade.

Pharmaceutically acceptable refers to those properties and/or substances which are acceptable to the patient from a pharmacological/toxicological point of view and to the manufacturing pharmaceutical chemist from a physical/chemical point of view regarding composition, formulation, stability, patient acceptance and bioavailability.

When two or more solids are used in a mixture, they are expressed as weight/weight designated wt/wt or wt.wt.

25 PVP refers to polyvinylpyrrolidone.

EXAMPLES

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, practice the present invention to its fullest extent. The following detailed examples describe how to prepare the various compounds and/or perform the various processes of the invention and are to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitations of the preceding disclosure in any way whatsoever. Those skilled in the art will promptly recognize appropriate variations from the procedures both as to reactants and as to reaction conditions and techniques.

35 **EXAMPLE 1** Delavirdine Mesylate 200 mg Tablet Formulation
200 mg tablet

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount/tablet</u>	<u>%</u>
	(wt.wt)		
	delavirdine mesylate	200.00 mg	30.2
	microcrystalline cellulose N.F.	198.76 mg	30.0
5	coarse powder		
	lactose NF monohydrate spray	71.29 mg	10.7
	process standard		
	hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	75.00 mg	11.3
	2910 U.S.P. 3 cps		
10	croscarmellose sodium N.F.	110.00 mg	16.6
	Type A		
	colloidal silicon dioxide N.F.	1.50 mg	0.23
	magnesium stearate N.F. powder	5.00 mg	0.76
	food grade-V bolted		
15	The above tablets are manufactured by intensely mixing the delavirdine mesylate and the microcrystalline cellulose in a high shear mixer. Then add and mix the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, croscarmellose, lactose, and screened colloidal silicon dioxide in high shear mixer. Finally add screened magnesium stearate and lubricate in high shear mixer. The resulting mixture is compressed, filmcoated, and		
20	polished as is known to those skilled in the art to give tablets which have about 200 mg of delavirdine mesylate/tablet and comply with U.S.P. and/or F.D.A. requirements.		

CLAIMS

1. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition which comprises:
a rapidly precipitating drug in an amount from about 5 to about 60%, microcrystalline
cellulose, and at least one member selected from the group consisting of a binder in
5 an amount of from about 2 to about 25% and a superdisintegrant in an amount from
about 6 to about 40% where the rapidly precipitating drug, microcrystalline cellulose,
binder and superdisintegrant are mixed and compressed into a tablet without heating,
solvent or grinding.
- 10 2. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1
where the binder is selected from the group consisting of:
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose,
PVP,
hydroxypropyl cellulose,
15 methylcellulose,
hydroxyethylcellulose,
carbopol,
sodium carboxymethylcellulose.
- 20 3. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 2
where the binder is hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.
4. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 2
where the binder is PVP.
- 25 5. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 2
where the binder is present in an amount as follows for:
hydroxypropyl methylcellulose of from about 5 to about 20%,
PVP from about 2 to about 15%,
30 hydroxypropyl cellulose from about 5 to about 20%,
methylcellulose from about 5 to about 20%,
hydroxyethylcellulose from about 5 to about 20%,
carbopol from about 3 to about 20%,
sodium carboxymethylcellulose from about 3 to about 20%.

6. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 where the superdisintegrant is croscarmellose sodium, sodium starch glycolate, L-hydroxypropyl cellulose.
- 5 7. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 where the superdisintegrant is present in an amount of from about 6 to about 35%.
8. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 7 where the superdisintegrant is present in an amount of from about 10 to about
10 30%.
9. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 which contains microcrystalline cellulose in an amount up to about 50%.
- 15 10. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 where the microcrystalline cellulose is selected from the group consisting of
microcrystalline cellulose coarse powder,
microcrystalline cellulose medium powder and
microcrystalline cellulose 200.
- 20 11. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 9 where the microcrystalline cellulose is microcrystalline cellulose N.F. coarse powder.
12. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1
25 where the microcrystalline cellulose is present in an amount of from about 10 to about 40%.
13. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 which contains lactose in an amount up to about 80%.
- 30 14. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 13 where the lactose is selected from the group consisting of lactose monohydrate spray process standard, lactose monohydrate, lactose anhydrous, lactose dihydrate, DMV lactose.
- 35

15. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 13 where the lactose is N.F. monohydrate spray process standard lactose.
16. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 12
5 where the lactose is present in an amount of from about 5 to about 20%.
17. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 which contains a flow agent in an amount up to 5%.
- 10 18. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 17 where the flow agent is selected from the group consisting of colloidal silicon dioxide and talc.
19. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 17
15 where the flow agent is colloidal silicon dioxide N.F.
20. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 where the flow agent is present in an amount from 0.25 to about 2%.
- 20 21. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 which contains a lubricant in an amount up to 5%.
22. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 21 where the lubricant is selected from the group consisting of magnesium stearate and
25 stearic acid.
23. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 21 where the lubricant is magnesium stearate.
- 30 24. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 where the lubricant is present in an amount of 0.25 to about 2%.
25. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 where the rapidly precipitating drug is selected from the group consisting of
35 delavirdine mesylate, phenytoin, furosemide, pseudoephedrine, clindamycin hydrochloride, cloridine hydrochloride, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, fluphenazine

hydrochloride, griseofulvin, hydromorphone hydrochloride, naloxone hydrochloride, oxytetracycline hydrochloride, phenylephrine hydrochloride, pheniramine maleate, tetracycline hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, propoxyphene hydrochloride, propoxyphene napsylate, hydrocodine bitartrate, acyclovir sodium, albuterol sulfate, 5 ampicillin sodium, benztropine mesylate, benzphetamine hydrochloride, bupivacaine hydrochloride, bupropin hydrochloride, chlorphenamine maleate, chlorpromazine hydrochloride.

26. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 10 where the rapidly precipitating drug is present in an amount of from about 10 to about 40%.

27. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 25 15 where the rapidly dissolving drug is delavirdine mesylate.

28. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 27 where the delavirdine mesylate is present in an amount of from about 50 to about 300 mg/tablet.

29. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 27 20 where the delavirdine mesylate is present in an amount of about 200 or about 300 mg/tablet.

30. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 1 25 which contains both a binder and superdisintegrant.

31. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition which is:

		<u>Amount (from about to about)</u>
	<u>Item</u>	<u>%</u>
30	delavirdine mesylate	10-40
	hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	5-20
	croscarmellose sodium	6-35
	microcrystalline cellulose	10-50
	lactose	0-15
35	colloidal silicon dioxide	0-5
	magnesium stearate	0-5

where the delavirdine mesylate, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and croscarmellose sodium are mixed and compressed into a tablet without heating, solvent or grinding.

5

32. A non-sustained release pharmaceutical tablet composition according to claim 31 which is:

		<u>Amount (from about to about)</u>
	<u>Item</u>	<u>%</u>
10	delavirdine mesylate	30.2
	hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	11.3
	2910 U.S.P. 3 cps	
	croscarmellose sodium N.F.	16.6
	Type A	
15	microcrystalline Cellulose N.F.	30.0
	coarse powder	
	lactose NF monohydrate spray	10.7
	process standard	
	colloidal silicon dioxide N.F.	0.23
20	magnesium stearate N.F. powder	0.76
	food grade-V bolted	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/11798

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K9/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 319 074 A (GIST-BROCADES) 7 June 1989 (1989-06-07)	1-3, 5-26, 30
Y	claims 1,3,10 column 3, line 19 - line 45	1-26
A	--- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 126, no. 11, 17 March 1997 (1997-03-17) Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 139440, MORSE, GENE D. ET AL: "Single -dose pharmacokinetics of delavirdine mesylate and didanosine in patients with huma immunodeficiency virus infection" XP002115205 abstract & ANTIMICROB. AGENTS CHEMOTHER. (1997), 41(1), 169-174 ,1997, --- -/--	1-32

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 September 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/09/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040. Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Ventura Amat, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/11798

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0 384 600 A (RIKER LABORATORIES) 29 August 1990 (1990-08-29) claims 1-4 page 3, line 15 - line 50 ---	1-26
Y	WO 98 01114 A (YAMANOUCHI EUROPE) 15 January 1998 (1998-01-15) claims 1,6-8 page 6, paragraph 2 page 8, paragraph 2 -----	1-26

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/11798

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 319074	A	07-06-1989	AT 72118 T	15-02-1992
			AU 2640688 A	01-06-1989
			CA 1334933 A	28-03-1995
			CN 1042832 A,B	13-06-1990
			DE 3868245 A	12-03-1992
			DK 664488 A	31-05-1989
			ES 2047540 T	01-03-1994
			FI 885506 A,B	31-05-1989
			GR 3003872 T	16-03-1993
			IE 65552 B	01-11-1995
			JP 2000211 A	05-01-1990
			NO 176347 B	12-12-1994
			PT 89105 A,B	30-11-1989
			US 5211958 A	18-05-1993
EP 384600	A	29-08-1990	CA 2007764 A	24-08-1990
			DE 69002477 T	03-03-1994
WO 9801114	A	15-01-1998	AU 3342197 A	02-02-1998
			CZ 9900006 A	14-04-1999
			EP 0910344 A	28-04-1999
			NO 986157 A	01-02-1999
			PL 330958 A	21-06-1999
			US 5837292 A	17-11-1998